

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
For 1879.

THE ST. JOSEPH HERALD,

Leading Daily and Weekly
NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

The St. Joseph Herald maintains its enviable reputation and high standing in the front rank of Western Journalism, and commends itself to the reading public for the following reasons:

Its columns contain all the news of the day. Local, State, National, and from the whole of the civilized world.

It is a faithful advocate of the interests of Missouri and of the Great West, and of every measure that will tend to the good of the people. It is in favor of regenerating Missouri, and redeeming this state from the corrupting and blighting influences of that party which repels immigration, and favors the free education of the masses, and the cultivation among the people of the highest state of enlightenment.

It is free from sectionalism, aims to be trustworthy and reliable in its statements, candid in its opinions, and clear in the character of its contents.

It has no prejudices, and does not allow personal prejudices or individual interests to control or influence its judgment.

It is a free and untrammelled exponent of Republican principles, and will support only honest men and honest measures, believing that none but honest men should be called upon to make or enforce the laws, and none but honest measures should have the sanction of an honest people. It is a live and energetic newspaper. It is a valuable commercial paper, giving the daily market transactions at home as well as market reports of leading commercial centers of this country.

The Weekly Herald is a large paper of 40 columns, containing a general summary of the news of the week together with a variety of literary, political, and miscellaneous reading matter.

It pays special attention to the market reports, and all matters that are of interest to the general public.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
The Daily Herald is mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at \$3 a year or 75 cents a month.

The Weekly Herald, issued every Tuesday morning, is \$1.25 a year in advance, postage paid.

Postmasters are authorized agents to receive subscriptions to the Herald. Money can be sent by post office money order, registered letters or draft, at our risk. Address, FRANK M. TRACY, Publisher.

THE ELEPHANT STORE

Will give extra bargains during November for the cash, and will sell goods at prices that will justify our customers if they have to borrow money at a big per cent to buy of us. Goods are coming in daily and we are crowded.

WE MUST SELL

We will sell Men's Overcoats from \$3.00 to \$10.00.
Good suits, \$5.00.
The best St. Joe Boots for \$3.25.
Good Boots \$2.50.
Boys' Boots from \$1.25 to \$2.75.
Winter Caps from 25c to 75c.
Hats from 40c to \$1.00.
Flannels from 15c to 40c per yd.
Kentucky Jeans 25c.
Tweeling from 5c to 10c per yd.
Two spoons of Thread 5c.
Kid Gloves from 25c to 50c.
Standard prints 6 and 7c.
Nickerbocker 10c to 12c.
6 lbs good coffee \$1.00.
11 lbs sugar \$1.00.
Imperial Tea 30c per lb.

HARDWARE AND LINWARE

Cheaper than ever.

We also have Ladies' COATS, SHAWLS, and NUBIAS.

that we offer very cheap. Come and see our goods and

GET OUR PRICES

We will do you no harm if we do you no good.

HARSHBARGER & CO.
Oregon, Mo.

The Holt County Sentinel.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20 1878

NUMBER 27

VOLUME XIV

AGRICULTURAL.

A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it is exposed to the scent of a strong smelling stable, or any other offensive odor, will imbibe a taint that will never leave it.

Cleanliness is an important element in the profitable growth of animals. A pig well washed will put one-fifth more flesh with the same amount of food than the unwashed animal.

The best quality of Balwin apples are only worth a dollar barrel in Me., including barrel. Corn is worth 6 cents a bushel at Verdun, Ill., and only 8 cents per bushel at Des Moines, Iowa.

A brown Wallachian mare belonging to a lieutenant of the Prussian guards has trotted from Nauvoo to Potsdam, a distance of twenty-four miles, in an hour and twenty minutes, carrying a weight of 200 pounds.

Dr. Jaynes, the Georgia commissioner of agriculture, says there is a true rust-proof oat, largely grown in the south, which resists rust even when sown with other varieties which are cut down by the disease.

Mr. Thompson, in the Humboldt "Kosmos" says that corn smut is not poisonous, and that it is no more the agent injuring cattle than the husks. He says he has no hesitation in feeding his cattle all the smut they could eat.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the Christian Union, argues Western farmers to plant trees—better ones than cottonwood and willow—at the rate of thirty-two acres of each quarter section, and he assures them thirty years hence the timber will be "of as much value as all the rest of the farm."

Spruce butter tubs are the best; white hemlock makes a sweet tub; seeds from the oak colors the butter and injures its appearance; while ash gives the butter a strong flavor if kept long and increases the liability to mold; maple tubs and cracks badly. Soak all tubs four to six days in brine before using.

The apple crop was not so short in Southern Illinois as it was supposed to be. The first ones brought to market were disposed of at \$1 per bushel, the second lot at 80 cents and finally the price has settled down to 60 to 75 cents. The quality is very poor, considering the usual good quality of Southern Illinois apples.

It is suggested that the telephone would be very useful for farmers. A line running along country roads and terminating at the nearest village would save many trips to town, as it could be employed to call the doctor, to order goods, to engage hands for extra work, or to send messages to be telegraphed to a distance. If farmers furnished the posts a line could be put up for \$10 per mile.

If you want good rhubarb or asparagus next spring, give them now a good coat of manure.

As soon as the teeth begin to fall, the animal—whatever it may be—is past a profitable age. Sheep go down hill fast. Weed out the flocks and keep only thirty sheep over the winter.

Trees standing in grass, if near a bog pen, barnyard or other rich spot, often grow and bear fruit equal, in every respect, to those which have received the best of cultivation; which fact would certainly indicate that trees which fall to bear well in trees, fall chiefly because they are starved.

The Ohio Farmer says: "We see complaints now and then in our exchanges of a dry, bitter rot in some varieties of apples on certain soils. The application of manure—sometimes a special application of lime, ashes or salt—changes the whole appearance of the fruit, and the dry and bitter rot is gone."

Sheep bred on this pasture are more likely to produce twin lambs than those grazing a scanty subsistence in less favored localities. It is said that among the barren hills of the west of Scotland, two lambs will be born by about one ewe in twenty, whereas in England something like one ewe in three will bear two lambs.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Camomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price fifty cents a box, 50 pills, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 106 N. E. St. St., Baltimore, Md., May 31, 1878.

Whenever horses and cows are allowed a large range of fertile feed all at once, it is the nature of the animal not to go quietly to feeding, but to run all over the enclosure, examining the boundaries, smother a mouthful of feed now and then as they run, and finally to come to the yard at night, tired, overcast, having trampled down three times as much as they have eaten.

All babies are diminutive Cancers, since they come they see, they conquer, sometimes by their gentle stillness, but oftener by continued uproarious crying induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup by its gentle, yet specific influence, quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

ORATORS AND ORATORY.

The Three Greatest Speakers America Has Produced.

Clay, Calhoun and Webster—Their Performances and Characteristics.

The greatest orator of this country—Patrick Henry, perhaps excepted—says Prof. William Mathews, in his new book on "Orators and Oratory," all think, was Henry Clay. Prof. Mathews gives some personal reminiscences of the great debate between Clay and John C. Calhoun witnessed during a visit to Washington in 1840, when the New Jersey question was before the house. The discussion grew so violent that members shook their fists at each other; invitations to pistols and coffee were given, and, to prevent a tumult, the house adjourned.

A GREAT SCENE IN THE SENATE. Proceeding to the senate Prof. Mathews' attention was arrested by a voice that seemed like the music of the spheres. It came from the lips of a tall well-formed man with a wide mouth, a flashing eye, and a countenance that revealed every thought within. His voice was one of extraordinary compass, melody and power. There was not one word of rant, not one tone of vociferation in the very climax of his passion. He spoke deliberately, and his outpouring of denunciation was as slow and steady as the tread of Nemesis. He gesticulated all over. As he spoke he stepped backward and forward with effect; and the nodding of his head, hung on a long neck—his arms, hands, fingers, feet and even his spectacles and blue handkerchief aided him in debate. It was Henry Clay, engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with another giant of the senate, John C. Calhoun.

Clay had just taunted him with a rumor that he had left the opposition ranks and struck hands with the administration. He (Mr. Clay) would like to know what compromises had been made between the honorable senator from South Carolina and the Kluks-klux-fox (meaning President Van Buren). Calhoun replied: "No man ought to be more tender on the subject of compromises than the honorable senator from Kentucky." Then, alluding to the compromises effected by Clay in the nullification crisis of 1830, he added: "The senator from Kentucky was flat on his back. I repeat it, sir, the senator was flat on his back, and couldn't move. I wrote home to my friends in South Carolina half a dozen letters, saying that the senator from Kentucky was flat on his back and couldn't move. I was his master on that occasion. I repeat it, sir, I was his master on that occasion. He went to my school. He learned of me."

The two antagonists sat at the extreme ends of the semi-circular rows of seats—Calhoun sitting in the front row on the president's right, Clay in the rear row on his left. "The honorable senator from South Carolina," said Clay, "says that I was flat on my back, and that he wrote home to his friends in South Carolina stating that I was flat on my back and couldn't move! Admirable evidence, this, in a court of law! First make an assertion then quote your own letter to prove it! But the honorable senator says that he was my master on that occasion!" As he said this the speaker advanced down the aisle, directly in front of Calhoun, and pointed to him with his quivering finger, said, in tones in which were concentrated the utmost scorn and defiance: "He my master! He my master," he continued in louder tones, with his finger still pointed, and retreating backward, while his air and manner indicated the intensest abhorrence. "He my master!" he a third time cried, raising his voice to a still higher key, while he retreated backwards to the very lobby; then, suddenly changing his voice from a trumpet to a whistle, he came to a halt, and, with a whistle, he was distinctly audible in every nook and corner of the senate chamber. He added, "Sir, I would not own him for my slave." A hush of breathless silence; then followed a tempest of applause which for a while checked all further debate, and came near causing an expulsion of the spectators from the galleries.

CLAY AND CALHOUN COMPARED.

In the entire roll of distinguished orators there is hardly one whose printed speeches gave so inadequate an idea of his powers as do those of Henry Clay. The feeling which he excited in the minds of his followers was expressed by a plain old country gentleman who was brought up with him close to the Slashes of old Hanover: "I know him like a book and love him like a brother." Clay was chivalrous, impulsive, poetic, enthusiastic—full of coruscations of wit and flashes of fancy. Calhoun was always dry, direct, intensely rationalistic—moving forward like Babbage's calculating machine from one numeral to another till the net quotient or sum total was evolved. The leading faculty of Calhoun's mind was his power of analysis. In the ability to examine a complex idea, to resolve it into its simplest elements, he had no superior. Next to this, his most striking characteristic was the depth of his convictions. No man ever cared less for the graces and polish of the schools. Intensely earnest he cared only to make himself understood, and while the periods of Clay glittered "like pulled-bell lances in a sorry forest," Calhoun, in his vehemence, bit off the last syllables, and sometimes cut up whole sentences in the fury of his enunciation. Clay's words, when assailing an enemy, were usually courteous and polished, while Calhoun's were fierce, blunt and rudely terrible. The one hit a man with his keen rapier, like a courier of the old regime, the other knocked him down with a sledge hammer, like a Scandinavian giant. Clay allows you to die, like Lord Chester, in a becoming attitude, while Calhoun breaks your bones, and leaves you sprawling on the floor. The one strikes you with a smile, the other smashes you with a frown. Clay is even more dangerous than Calhoun, as the graceful leopard is an antagonist more to be feared than the grizzly bear.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The greatest speech made in America this century—according to Prof. Mathews—was made by Daniel Webster in reply to Hayne. Whoever looked upon Daniel Webster, with his massive, Herculean frame, his beetling brows, deep-set, searching black eyes and imperial port, felt instantly, as if a titan stood before him. In his voice, in his step and his bearing there was a grandeur that took the imagination by storm. "Since Calhoun," said Theodore Parker, "I think there has not been such a grand figure in all Christendom." When Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, saw the cast of his bust in Powers' studio at Rome he mistook it for a head of Jupiter. Sidney Smith was astonished at this specimen of "American physical degeneracy." Carlyle, speaking of his large, dark and cavernous eyes, evering by shaggy brows, said that, when in repose, they were like blast furnaces blown out. Nature had set her seal of greatness visibly upon him and his achievements in the senate and the forum, in the closet and before the masses of his fellow citizens, did not belie the promise of his god-like physiognomy. Doubtless Calhoun had a more acute and metaphysical mind, and could divide a time more nicely "twixt south and southwest side." Clay had a more electric or magnetic nature, and showed far keener sagacity in dividing public sentiment, and in weaving the strings of popular feeling; but in sheer intellectual might—in that comprehensiveness of vision which sees all sides of a subject and judges it in all its relations—in that largeness and weight of utterance which give impressiveness to everything that one says, and in hard logic which links conclusion to conclusion like a chain of iron, neither Clay nor Calhoun nor any other American was equal to Webster. He was eminently the orator of the understanding, and for the reason that he spoke to the head rather than the heart. Because his qualities were those of the intellect, which command admiration rather than win love, he was never a favorite with the populace. The young men of the country worshipped him, and the thinking men looked up to him with admiration, but generally he was the pride of the people rather than their idol.

ANECDOTES OF WEBSTER.

While perfectly free from egotism, he manifested a magnificent self-reliance based on a just estimate of his own powers. It is well known that on the night preceding his great reply to Hayne, when the New Englanders in Washington were quaking with fear, and when Edward Everett, to whom Webster read over some of the points he intended to make, was doubting whether their champion was aware of the magnitude of the occasion, Webster slept and slept soundly. Only half a sheet of paper, of which the brief consisted, were condensed all the bolts of this marvellous reply. There is no doubt that in one sense the orator had long been prepared for the assault which he repelled with such crushing energy. He had long weighed and answered in his mind the arguments of nullification. He himself has left on record his feelings when he arose to reply. Not until he took the floor and saw the concourse, and he felt the hush, did he feel the slightest trepidation. Then for an instant the responsibility of his position rushed upon him and nearly unmanned him. But after this first dizzy moment was over, during which the sea of faces whirled around him—a single recollection how his brother had fallen dead a year before in a similar climax of excitement, he subdued by a strong effort, his trepidation. "My feet," he says "felt the floor again; they seemed rooted like rocks, and all that I had ever read, or thought, or acted in literature, in history, in law, in politics seemed to roll before me in glowing panoramas, and then it was easy. I wanted a thunderbolt, to reach out and take it as it went smoking by."

It is well known that it was in fighting for front in Marshallfield that Webster composed the famous passage on the surviving veterans of the battle for his Bunker Hill address. "He would pull out a lusty specimen," says

Starr King, "shouting 'venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bountifully lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day.' He would unhook them into his basket, declaiming, 'You are gathered to your fathers, and live only to your country in her grateful remembrance and your own bright example.' In his boat, fishing for a cod, he composed or rehearsed the passage in it on Latayette, and as he pulled his nose above water, he exclaimed, 'Welcome! all hail! and thrice welcome, citizen of two hemispheres!'"

One of his best "wilemses" was a reply made to his landlady at Washington, Mrs. Seaton, who said to him one day when he came home late from the cabinet, that he looked fatigued and worried. He had been revising President Harrison's inaugural, which was bristling with pedantic allusions to Roman history, and especially to the Roman pro-consuls, which the old beldame, in spite of Webster's protest, had been obstinately bent on retaining. "I really hope," said Mrs. Seaton, "that nothing has happened." "You would think something had happened," Webster replied. "If you knew what I have done. I have killed seventeen Roman pro-consuls as dead as smelts, everyone of them."

Webster rarely attempted patios, but when he did so never failed to unseat the fountains of feeling. His celebrated apostrophe to Massachusetts in the speech of 1830 made hoary men weep like children, and when he closed his argument in the Dartmouth college case to overpowering was the pathos that even the grave judges of the supreme court could not check their tears. There was an air of sadness in his nature which tinged nearly all his utterances and was visible in his grave, severe and somewhat solemn face, furrowed and lined "like the side of a ball where the torrent hath been." The countenance is that of a man on whom "the burden of the unrelenting world" has weighed more heavily than on ordinary men.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures coughs, colds, croup, sore throat and whooping cough. Is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm. Price 25 cents.

Directions for Pruning.

M. Dubouffé is a work on pruning and training fruit trees, published in France, lays down the following rules underlying the whole method:

1. The permanency of form in trained trees is dependent on the equal distribution of sap.
2. Prune the strong branches short, but allow the weak ones to grow long.
3. Depress the strong part of the tree, and elevate the weak branches.
4. Suppress the useless buds on the strong parts as soon as a possible, and as fast as possible on the weak parts.
5. Nail up the strong parts very early and very close to the wall.
6. Delay nailing the weak parts as long as possible.
7. Suppress a number of the leaves on the weak side.
8. Allow as large a quantity of fruit as possible on the strong side, and suppress all upon the weak side.
9. Bring forward the weak side from the wall, and keep the strong side close to it.
10. The sap develops the branches more vigorously upon a branch cut short than upon one left long.
11. The more the sap is retarded in its circulation, the less wood and the more fruit buds will develop.
12. To retard excessive growth, either during autumn root-pruning, or remove the trees, or in the spring expose the roots to the sun, and keep manure and water from them; retarding the excessive vigor of the tree leads to its fruit bearing.
13. Keep the trunks, as far as possible, vertical, and their stems lowermost.
14. Let the leaves lay over the fruit till nearly ripe, when light as well as heat must be allowed to bear on the other side.

It is the only medicine I would give to my baby, a mother said, speaking of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. At all drug stores, 25 cents.

The Magnificent Crops

Are heard of everywhere. And it is equally well established that for curing Coughs, Colds and Incipient Consumption, Brown's Cough Balsam has no equal among the preparations sold in the west. This popular Western Remedy contains no stupefying opiates, that deceive the patient, but cures by relieving irritation and producing easy expectoration. Just now it is dangerous to neglect a cough. For cleansing and strengthening the voice and curing hoarseness and sore throat, public speakers, singers and others will find Brown's Tar Troches a reliable remedy. Price 25c. per box. Brown's Arnica Salve is without a rival for removing inflammation and curing old sores, ulcers and frost bite. 25c. per box. All of Brown's Popular Family Medicine for sale by all dealers in medicine in Oregon, Forest City, Bigelow and Forbes Mo.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of some for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusements, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.—Dec.

How Farmers Lose Money.

By not taking one or more good papers.

Keeping no account of farm operations, paying no attention to maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine," in regard to sowing grain and planting seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, plows, cultivators, etc., unsheltered from the rain and the heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way annually than most persons would be willing to believe.

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper time many dollars may be saved—a proof of the assertion that time is money.

Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because in the word of the vender, the articles are very cheap.

Allowing fences to remain unrepaid until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain fields, or browsing on the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of rotation of crops, before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

The Antecedents of Disease.

Among the antecedents of disease are inertness in the circulation of the blood, an unnaturally attenuated condition of the physique, indigestion, loss of appetite, a wan, haggard look, inability to digest the food, loss of appetite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of unnatural languor. All these may be regarded as the indications of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it if it is not built up and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalizing agent extant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avouched by physicians and analysts to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and extensively used abroad, and which has been for years past one of the leading medicinal staples of America.

May 31, 1878.

A late grand jury in Boone County, in this State, has memorialized the Legislature to provide by law for the punishment of the minor class of criminal offenses by the use of the whipping post. These gentlemen say "that from long personal experience in time past, and by numerous cases now undergoing examination by us, we are convinced that the law in regard to all petty offenses is wrong, and from the vast number of cases occurring, more punishment is imposed on the honest tax-payer than is inflicted on the criminal by small pecuniary fines and short terms of imprisonment."

The same subject is attracting attention and discussion elsewhere than in Missouri, and among other social and political economists than the grand jurors of Boone county.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three boxes will prove that it is just what you want.

The Resumption Acts.

As the United States will resume specie payments in less than three weeks, the full text of the laws passed by Congress on the subject will be of general interest at this time. They are as follows:

An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments—be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and requested, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coin of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coin, through the mints, the Sub-Treasuries, public depositaries and post offices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and requested to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3, 524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations, be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued by any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption of this act authorized or requested, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like quantities, privileges and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 14, 1879.

This act provided that the legal tender circulation should not be contracted below \$300,000,000. On the 31st of May, 1878, a bill was approved, which has had the effect of fixing the legal tender circulation at \$346,681,016. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or received into the Treasury, under any law from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"To Be or Not to Be."

It is a question of importance to all afflicted creatures, whether they will be cured of disease by remedies which leave a long train of bad after-effects, or by a medicine that strikes at the cause of the malady and eradicates it, without doing any more harm than that much water? Clifford's Febrifuge, for the cure of all diseases caused by malaria, is a palatable, powerful Antiperiodic and Tonic, and yet never produces headache, noise in the ears, deafness, or any of the evils consequent on the use of Quinine, Arsenic, etc.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Prof., St. Louis.

For sale by all druggists.

"Vegetine,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Having tried its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and witnessed myself its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
Is the great Blood Purifier.

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine
Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

Vegetine
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine
Removes Pimples and humors from the face.

Vegetine
Cures Consumption and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine
Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine
Cures Pain in the Back.

Vegetine
Effectively cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
Prepared by

R. H. STEVENS, Boston

Vegetine is Sold by all

DRUGGISTS.

This is for Every Family.

No western family can afford for a day to be without the Celebrated Western Remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colera Morbus and Cholera Infantum. Brown's Extract Black